

INFORMATION FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW – PAPER MACHINES

Guidance for Permit Applicants

The following information will be used for the technical review of a Permit to Install application for a **paper machine**. This information is in addition to the general requirements outlined in the AQD document “Information for an Administratively Complete Permit to Install Application,” Part 2 - Additional Supporting Information, Items A through F. Please note that all the information may not be needed for each application, nor is this document necessarily all inclusive. Additional information beyond what is identified in this guidance may be necessary to complete the technical review of any individual application. In the event a determination is made that new additional information is needed for all technical reviews, this document will be updated.

All referenced guidance documents are available on the Air Quality Division (AQD) website at [AQD Permits to Install /New Source Review](#) or you may contact the Permit Section at 517-284-6802.

A. Process Description

1. Describe all process and air pollution control equipment. Identify which sections of equipment are tied into each control device and associated stack. (i.e., wet end, dry end, coating operations)
2. Describe significant modifications made to the paper machine since installation. If the modifications increased the efficiency, production or capacity of the machine, provide an explanation whether the paper machine can or cannot meet Best Available Control Technology (BACT), based on a pound per hour value. (See regulatory discussion below.)
3. List all toxic air contaminants (TACs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) used in the paper machine, and the potential amount (of each compound) which will be used in one hour and in one year.
4. If the paper machine has a coating section, describe each coating¹, reducer, and/or clean-up solvent, as applied, consisting of the following information:
 - a) The density in pounds per gallon, the VOC content and the percent by volume of solids in the material before it is reduced.
 - b) A listing of each component² in each coating, reducer and clean-up solvent. In most cases, Material Safety Data Sheets are sufficient. This information will be used to determine compliance with Rule 225 which requires an analysis of TAC emissions and their impacts. TAC emissions may result from individual components in the coating or from by-products created during the curing process. Therefore, multiple information sources and a chemical reaction analysis may be necessary to estimate emissions of TACs. For additional and more detailed documentation you may include, or in the future may be asked to include, additional sources of data such as Environmental Data Sheets, Environmental Constants Sheets or formulation data.

¹ “Coating” includes but is not limited to paint, lacquer, varnish, ink, shellac, enamel, sealer, glue, adhesive, and other materials applied to various surfaces.

² “Component” includes organic solvents, water, pigments, resins, catalysts, curing agents, accelerators, and other materials.

- c) For each specific component provide:
 - i. The specific chemical name, such as xylene, methanol or lead chromate, and the respective Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number. If after a rigorous effort has been made, the component does not appear to have a CAS number, identify the component by a generic or common name (i.e., aromatic hydrocarbon, alcohol, glycol ether, chromium pigment) and provide all available information on the chemical family, properties, characteristics, composition, etc. Lack of adequate chemical identification may delay the analysis of the TAC emissions.
 - ii. The percent of the component in the coating, reducer or clean-up solvent by weight.
5. The coating and reducer mixing ratio, by volume (i.e., one part reducer is added to two parts coating).
6. The normal and maximum amounts of coating and reducer mixture to be applied in one hour and one year.

B. Regulatory Discussion

The following state air pollution control regulations may be applicable. Please review these regulations carefully to determine if they apply to your process and summarize the results in the application. The [Air Pollution Control Rules](#) may be viewed from the [AQD website](#). Click on “State Air Laws and Rules.”

1. State of Michigan, Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, Act 451 of 1994, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Part 55 Air Pollution Control and the following promulgated rules:
 - a) Rules 215 and 216 apply to an existing facility which has a current Renewable Operating Permit (ROP). A Permit to Install issued for the installation of new equipment or modifications to existing equipment is incorporated into an ROP pursuant to Rules 215 and 216.
 - b) Rules 1901 - 1908 apply to a major source and/or a major modification at a source which is located in a nonattainment area. A nonattainment area is one where the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are not being met. These rules require compliance with the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) and an emission reduction (offset) for each nonattainment air contaminant emitted in significant quantities as defined by Rule 119(e). However, a source may choose to “net out” of the requirements of these rules. For additional detailed information regarding “netting”, refer to Chapter 5 of the document entitled “PSD Workbook: A Practical Guide to Michigan’s Prevention of Significant Deterioration Regulations”, May 2014. This guide is referred to as the AQD’s PSD Workbook and can be found on the [Permits to Install \(PTI\) / New Source Review \(NSR\)](#) webpage. Click on ‘Application Form Instructions & Guidance Documents’. Although the guidance document is in regard to Michigan’s PSD regulations, the netting analysis performed for nonattainment NSR is the same as that performed for PSD.
 - c) Rules 1801 – 1823 apply to a major source and/or a major modification at a source which is located in an attainment area. An attainment area is one where the NAAQS are being met. These rules require compliance with Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and a demonstration that the proposed emissions will not contribute to the deterioration of air quality and will not violate any NAAQS or Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increment. Refer to the [AQD's PSD Workbook](#) for additional detailed information. However, a source may choose to “net out” of the requirements of the PSD rules. For additional detailed information regarding “netting”, refer to Chapter 5 of the [AQD's PSD Workbook](#) for additional detailed information.
 - d) If the process or equipment was installed or modified after April 17, 1992, Rules 224 – 230 apply. Rule 224 requires the application of Best Available Control Technology for toxics (T-BACT) for all non-volatile organic compound (VOC) toxic air contaminants (TACs). T-BACT does not apply to emissions of VOCs. Rule 225 limits the emission impacts of TACs and requires a

demonstration that the proposed emission of each TAC complies with a health-based screening level. Compliance can be demonstrated using any of three methods described in Rule 227(1) including the use of computerized dispersion modeling. Refer to “Guidelines for Conducting a Rule 224 T-BACT Analysis,” “TACs-Demonstrating Compliance with Rule 225,” and “Dispersion Modeling Guidance” for additional detailed information.

- e) If the process or equipment was installed or modified after August 1, 1979, Rule 702 applies. This rule requires Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for new sources of VOCs. Refer to “Instructions for Conducting a BACT Analysis” for additional detailed information.
 - f) Rule 610 addresses VOC emissions from existing coating lines.
 - g) Rule 901 prohibits emissions of an air contaminant in quantities that cause either a) injurious effects to human health or safety, animal life, plant life of significant economic value, or property; or b) unreasonable interference with the comfortable enjoyment of life and property.
2. The PSD increments (40 CFR 52.21 (c)) and the NAAQS (40 CFR 52.21(d)) apply to all sources throughout the United States, regardless of size. Compliance with these air quality standards can be demonstrated using computerized dispersion modeling. An applicant for a PSD permit is required to submit PSD increment modeling for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂ and NO_x, and NAAQS modeling for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x, CO, Ozone, and Lead as part of the application. Modeling for sources not subject to PSD may be done by the AQD. Refer to “Guidelines for Dispersion Modeling” for additional detailed information.
 3. Section 112(g) regulations of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA) require any constructed or reconstructed major source of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) be equipped with Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) for individual and total HAPs greater than 10 and 25 tons per year, respectively, if a specific MACT does not apply. Refer to “Guidelines for Conducting a 112(g) Analysis” and Policy and Procedure AQD-015 [Procedure for Processing PTI Applications Subject to Federal Clean Air Act Section 112\(g\)](#) for additional detailed information.

C. Control Technology Analysis

1. Rule 702 BACT applies to all sources of VOCs proposed to be installed within the State of Michigan. A Rule 702 BACT analysis is very similar to a PSD top-down BACT analysis. Michigan’s air pollution control rules also define BACT as an emission limit. Rule 702 BACT should be applied on a flexible grouping of equipment – subdivisions of emission units and/or groupings of emission units – if it is logical to do so. Logical means that the principles on which the groupings (or subdivisions) are made are consistent with federal guidance and sound engineering practices. Refer to “Instructions for Conducting a BACT Analysis” for additional detailed information.
2. Best Available Control Technology for Toxics (T-BACT) means the maximum degree of emission reduction which the Department determines is reasonably achievable for each process that emits TACs considering energy, environmental and economic impacts, and other costs. T-BACT does not apply to VOCs. The analysis must be specific to the process and the TACs subject to a T-BACT review. T-BACT limits can be expressed as an emission limit, control equipment requirements, and/or work practice standards. Refer to “Guidelines for Conducting a Rule 224 T-BACT Analysis” for additional detailed information.

Lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) applies to a major source and/or a major modification at a source located in a non-attainment area. Please see the [Attainment Status Map](#) on the [AQD website](#) for the current nonattainment status in Michigan. LAER is defined as the lowest emission limitation contained in any State Implementation Plan (SIP) or the lowest emission limitation achieved in practice. Such an emission limit is presumed to be LAER for that source class and category. If an applicant proposes to meet this presumptive LAER, no site-specific control technology determination will be necessary. When an applicant believes the presumptive LAER limit is not achievable, a site-specific

determination is required. This determination should include consideration of raw material changes, process changes, and add-on control equipment. The cost of these changes is not considered. Raw material and process changes should be evaluated through technology transfer (i.e., the likelihood that such a change will transfer from one industry to another), based on the manufacture of similar products or use of similar raw materials or fuels. Add-on controls should be evaluated based on the physical and chemical characteristics of the pollutant-bearing exhaust stream.

3. PSD Top-down BACT applies to a major source and/or a major modification at a source of any regulated New Source Review pollutant located in an attainment area. The Clean Air Act defines BACT as “an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant.” BACT should be applied to a flexible grouping of equipment – subdivisions of emission units and/or groupings of emission units – if it is logical to do so. Logical means that the principles on which the groupings (or subdivisions) are made are consistent with federal guidance and sound engineering practices. Refer to Chapter 7 of the [AQD's PSD Workbook](#) for additional detailed information.

D. Emissions Summary and Calculations

Provide all assumptions, calculations and other documentation used to derive the following:

1. Percent by weight of VOCs emitted from each stack.
2. Emissions in pound per hour for each HAP, TAC and VOC from each stack.

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